FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN PACT COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS ON TARIFFS

PY200236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0235 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Andean Pact Commission, the top-ranking body of the Andean Group, began a 4-day meeting here today. During the meeting its members will try to arrive at a decision on the controversial issue of common external tariffs.

The commission has been discussing this issue and its annex--the regulation system on the origin of merchandise--since last year, and it has until 31 December to come to an agreement, despite the fact that the tariff will not go into effect until 1983.

The commission, which is made up of ministers from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, will also study drafts on the promotion of joint iron-and-steel industry programs and other subjects vital to the integration process.

Yesterday and today the ministers held private meetings to discuss different points of view on the agenda.

The official sessions were opened today with a ceremony during which the commission heard a report submitted by the Andean Board--the technical body of the Cartagena Agreement--on proposals on common external tariffs.

The board, which is made up of three experts, also explained the situation of the negotiations on tariffs, the regulation system on the origin of merchandise, the iron-and-steel program and the fulfillment of other programs entrusted by the members of the Andean Pact.

These sessions are presided over by the Bolivian representative, Francisco Mariac, the Bolivian integration minister.

At the end of the meeting next Friday, Edgar Moncayo, the representative from Colombia, will assume the presidency in compliance with the annual rotation system by alphabetical order.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION TALKS--Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--Representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela today started a meeting to discuss road connections among the five countries. The meeting, which was presided over by Colombian Public Works and Transport Deputy Minister Roberto Montero Rubio, and which will end next Friday, will discuss the policy of the Andean countries during the decade of the 1980's and the improvement and construction of a highway network which will connect the five countries. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 19 Nov 80 PY]

ANDEAN INTEGRATION CONTACTS--Lima, 13 Nov (AFP)--The secretary general of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, Jorge Morelli Pandoi, today left for Quito, Bogota and Caracas, where he will discuss issues related to Andean integration. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

VIDELA DISCUSSES TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY

LD201337 Madrid ABC in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 8-9

[Interview with Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla in Buenos Aires by ABC assistant editor Miguel Torres: "We Will Attain the Democracy to Which We All Aspire"--date not given]

[Text] One stage of the process ends with Videla, and the next begins with Viola. The future, albeit a hopeful future, is unknown. We wanted President Videla himself, who received us in his small office in the Casa Rosada, to speak to us about the past, the recent past. On a table was a copy by sculptor Teno of the monument to Quijote, which is situated on 9 July Avenue and was unveiled by Queen Sofia. Tall, slim, in a double-breasted suit and displaying Latin loquacity, Videla answered all the questions, public and private, trusting in the rules of the game.

[Question] Four years of transition in Argentine political life are coming to an end. What is the outcome?

[Answer] Before taking stock of these 4 years of government, it is useful, as a point of reference, to synthesize some of the characteristics of the grave situation in which the country was writhing when the armed forces assumed political power in the state.

In Argentina in 1976, the eruption of subversive terrorism had eliminated peace and national security, implanting political and social anarchy. There was total administrative disorder and a virtual state of cessation of payments and the inflationary spiral totally was out of control. The economy in general was disjointed, and the Argentine presence and image in the international community were increasingly deteriorating. Faced with that chaotic situation and the existing power vacuum, the armed forces, as the only valid institution, assumed political power with the object of repairing the state and creating the necessary bases for the establishment of real and stable democracy.

Today, little more than 4 years after that deplorable circumstance, the situation has changed diametrically. Peace and security have been restored, at a high cost not always understood but totally accepted by the Argentine population, which wishes to live in peace. Since the publication at the end of 1979 of the document entitled "Political Bases for the Process of National Reorganization" and the start of the dialogue at the beginning of this year between the government and representative sections of the country, we have begun to live through a political time which is making it possible to achieve basic agreements among Argentines with a view to establishing a real and stable democracy in the future. The transformations carried out in national life, particularly the recovery of the values of the Argentine way of life, reveal and manifest themselves clearly in our relations with important world powers which have become aware of our entity and begun to understand our positions.

[Question] And the economic outcome?

[Answer] In the economic sphere, we are promoting a transformation which is assuring us an increasingly expansive and better situation. We have passed gradually from a stabilizing economy to a system based on the full exercise of private activity with all its freedom and responsibility.

Respecting the principle of the state's subsidiary role, financial resources increasingly are being allocated to the rendering of public services which cannot be hived off, and private capital--national and foreign--now has multiple investment opportunities on the basis of clear and stable norms favoring balanced agroindustrial economic growth.

We have given an extraordinary boost to road and communications projects and have undertaken huge hydroelectric and nuclear projects with a view to ensuring the country's self-sufficiency in energy.

At the same time, we have increased steeply our international trade, reduced drastically our foreign debt and consolidated Argentine credibility abroad at the same time as we are winning the battle against inflation. We have full employment, and wages have increased 20 percent in real terms since the second quarter of 1976.

The Country Has Understood the Price of Peace

[Question] The issue of "missing persons" is a polemical question debated in international bodies. What is the situation regarding public order in Argentina?

[Answer] These bodies systematically forget that the way in which this nation fought against terrorism was forced on it by the pressing need to respond to wholesale subversive aggression which, for the purpose of assaulting authority, had no scruples about sowing hatred and violence, making death and vandalism a daily occurrence. They do not remember and so do not recognize that what we had here was a war without a formal declaration, but one which, like any war, left a painful residue of dead and missing. This was the price that had to be paid for peace in the country, the recovery of freedom, the reinstatement of Argentine values and the progressive recovery of the state of law, now guaranteed by complete autonomy of judicial power. The country has understood and has accepted that price and is now dedicated to rebuilding the foundations of coexistence with the object of establishing in due time a democratic republican system with unlimited rule for the state of law. At the present, the prevailing situation with regard to public order is one of absolute tranquillity in a climate of palpable freedom visible to all who visit our country.

Dialogue With New and Reinstated Political Parties

[Question] Argentina is facing an ambitious transition which, as you announced to the Brazilian Congress, will involve a return to the republic. What is the significance of this transition?

[Answer] As president of the nation and as an Argentine, I believe that our country is in transition toward democracy, only not toward a formal democracy with an exclusive electoralist meaning and transfer of power from military to civil hands but toward a democracy based on the Argentine people's political maturity and on an adequate restructuring of their institutions.

Following a period of basic putting in order, which was essential given the chaotic situation in which the country found itself in March 1976, the armed forces began the political and institutional normalization of the nation with the cooperation of all Argentines. With regard to this issue, the first step was the publication at the end of last year of the political bases of the armed forces for the process of national reorganization.

In this document, the armed forces outlined what, in their opinion, are the conditions which the country must fulfill to permit the functioning of real democracy, and detailed the instrumental steps to achieve that objective.

Bearing the political bases in mind, in March of this year, the government began a dialogue with the country's most representative and diverse national sectors of opinion. This dialogue is making it possible to achieve, proceeding from the aforesaid document, basic agreements on the country which the Argentines want. At the same time, it will assess the compatibility, within the limits of democratic dissension, of different currents of opinion, as well as the renewal of ideas and the emergence of new leaders.

It will then be possible, by means of adequate legislation, to organic political parties organically. With new and reinstated political parties, we will deepen the dialogue in order to increase the agreements on the country that is desired and finally will attain the democracy to which we all aspire.

This process of transition toward a democratic system does not depend on a predetermined schedule but on the achievement of the necessary conditions for the establishment of genuine democracy--conditions among which the need for the Argentine people's political maturity stands out.

The Former System Proved Incapable of Solutions

[Question] Many people believe that the big Argentine political parties could see themselves once again involved in a vicious circle of partisan confrontations. What is your view on this? Should there emerge in Argentina a new political party based on a strong organization and capable of uniting a large majority of Argentine public opinion?

[Answer] In my view, the political crisis which culminated in 1976 was not the result of a confrontation among the country's big parties. It essentially happened that none of the political forces which had the potential to change the course of events elaborated a solution or a reply to the very grave emergencies which were cropping up in all spheres. Therefore, in the final analysis, the political system proved incapable of generating the necessary solutions or inducements to organize and conduct the defense of the state, the existence of which and of the nation itself was threatened by terrorist aggression, economic disaster and permanent social upheaval. In short, through lack of conviction or lack of strength, the political groupings of the time could not prevent the creation of a dramatic power vacuum.

We believe it probable, after the said objective, to witness a real process of renewal of political cadres and the birth of new currents of opinion which will profit by our harsh previous experience and forge new agreements around the results which the present political dialogue will produce.

Consequently, no one should be surprised that the principal objective, the essential task which the government of the armed forces assumed, was precisely the strengthening of the republican, democratic and federal conception of the state, and that this theme constitutes the backbone of the political bases introduced almosta year ago to initiate a dialogue with all sections of society, which has the explicit objective of supporting and perfecting an authentic agreement on the essential values and the basic concepts which should govern the life of the nation. Our purpose is clear: We must normalize political activity in the country with strong, representative groupings which will be noted for their particular way of facing the republic's distinct problems but which, at the same time, will share fully, from first to last of their men, the constitutional spirit, the pledge of national unity and the sole effective guarantee of real coexistence. National unity will be the basis on which the future republic will be structured and which is founded, in principle, on the desire shared by all Argentines not to return to a frustrating past which debased institutions and provoked apathy and misunderstanding among men.

IMPORTANT PROVINCES TO REMAIN IN MILITARY HANDS

PY201502 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1322 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Mendoza, 22 Nov (NA)--The governor of this province, Rolando Ghisani, revealed today that "the four most important provinces will remain in the hands of military governors" during the next presidential period and said that "others will be in the hands of civilians." Ghisani made these remarks at El Plumerillo Airport when he returned from the federal capital today where he participated in a governors meeting presided over by the president.

GRAIN HARVEST EXPECTED TO SURPASS 30 MILLION TONS

PY142122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1014 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (AFP)--According to an estimate made by the agriculture and livestock secretariat, the total Argentine grain harvest will surpass 30 million tons this year. If this forecast comes true, this year's harvest will be approximately 20 percent higher than last year's.

Considering this increase, in addition to international prices, total Argentine grain production will reach $6.4 billion, an increase of $1.5 billion over 1979. The total area planted this year is approximately 21 million hectares, equal to an increase of about 4 percent over last year. The situation regarding wheat, however, is the other way around. Despite the fact that a larger area was planted--2 percent more than in 1979--6,129,000 hectares as compared to 5 million--production will be about 9 percent less as a result of the floods which affected Buenos Aires Province, the country's main grain center. It is believed that wheat production this year will be 7,345,000 tons as compared to 8,100,000 during last year's harvest.

Linseed production also will decrease this year by 31 percent. A report also was released showing that grain shipments during October reached 1,348,618 tons with soybean topping the list at 390,474 tons. Total grain exports so far this year is 13,313,204 tons. The Soviet Union is the main buyer of Argentine grains with 7,213,040 tons, followed by the Netherlands with 1,336,590 tons and Brazil with 1,125,419 tons.

SPOKESMEN SEE NO EFFECT FROM CANADIAN WHEAT SALES

PY201507 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (TELAM)--Argentina will not be affected by the renewal of Canadian wheat sales to the Soviet Union. Spokesmen of the National Grain Council believe, regarding prices, that the rules of the game will not change as Canada cannot sell more than it produces, and this new situation will not affect our country due to the great shortage of cereals in the world. The spokesmen also indicated that trade with all nations will continue smoothly for the rest of this year.

From the political point of view, the spokesmen stated that the Canadian position revalidates the position Argentina adopted to the effect that the grain embargo proposed by the United States against the Soviet Union in reprisal for [words indistinct] secondary effects. They added that about a month ago, the Canadians expressed their desire to sell their wheat surplus--a decision which has now been made official by Canadian Minister of State Hazen Argue. They concluded that Argentina could only be affected if the United States lifts the embargo because the United States has a large amount of wheat for export.

JUSTICIALIST PARTY REPORTS MRS PERON RECOVERING

PY200047 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1744 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (NA)--Spokesmen of the Justicialist Party reported this afternoon that former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is recovering satisfactorily at the San Vicente mansion in Buenos Aires Province, where she is under house arrest, after having suffered heart trouble caused by nerve problems. The spokesmen stated that the former president suffered an irritation of the vagus nerve, called (vagothomy) by the doctors, caused by the nervous agitation which reports on her present legal situation have produced. They added that the treatment recommended by the doctors attending her consists of rest and a diet of light meals; it has led to Mrs Peron's swift recovery. Her improvement reportedly shows on the latest electrocardiograms. Justicialist spokesmen, quoting direct sources, explained that the former president continues to rest to prevent the possibility of "heart fatigue."

BRIEFS

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla today received the credentials of new South African Ambassador Francis David Tothill. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Nov 80 PY]

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA REJECTS ANDEAN PACT

PA202248 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2215 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government today openly rejected the subregional Andean Pact as a means of integration because it is not compatible with "the reality and true potential for economic development" of this country.

This statement, which is apparently a prelude to Bolivia's withdrawal from the agreement it signed with Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, was made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the military government junta.

In a speech to the members of the National Advisory and Legislation Council [CONAL], Garcia Meza criticized the subregional pact for its "interference" in Bolivia's internal politics.

"We have to organize the economy on a totally realistic basis, within the framework of the Bolivian people's commitment to integration, but reject means such as the Andean Pact which do not reflect Bolivia's true situation and potential for economic development, and which, moreover, interfere in its internal politics," Garcia Meza said. The president said that during the past few days his government resumed consideration of a possible Bolivian withdrawal from the Andean Pact, and organization which the Bolivian Foreign Ministry repeatedly has accused of interfering in the domestic affairs of this country and of encouraging "odious discriminations" in the area.

In the meeting with CONAL, Garcia Meza instructed the civilian-military advisory organization, created in October, to adopt measures in the economic and social spheres. The president said his government has concluded study of corrective measures to be applied to overcome the present economic crisis. However, he admitted that negotiations have not yet been concluded with certain labor unions and social groups for the implementation of those measures.

PRESIDENT: SECURITY LAW WILL NOT BE PROMULGATED

PY200245 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2203 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 19 Nov (LATIN)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza today announced that his government has refrained from promulgating a state secruity law to which the Catholic Church has objected in principle. At the same time, however, he stated that "complementary measures" will be taken to safeguard the order, peace and security of the republic, according to statements published by the evening paper ULTIMA HORA.

The president made it clear that the decision not to promulgate the state security law was made "according to our own criteria and not because of any opinions or pressures," the paper added.

The announced security law caused concern in the Catholic Church, whose bishops termed it "superfluous and untimely" in a letter they sent yesterday to General Garcia Meza, who took power 17 July when the military deposed former President Lidia Gueiler. Before its pronouncement, the episcopal conference asked the government for a joint analysis of the law "in order to prevent misinterpretations," according to a statement to the local press by Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer, head of the Bolivian Catholic Church.

Reply to Church

PY201600 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Fernando Palaciso, minister of press and information, sent a note on the express order of the president of national reconstruction, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to Msgr Alejandro Maestre, auxiliary bishop of Sucre and secretary general of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, answering the bishop's concern over the state security law.

The salient points of the official note state:

The armed forces government of national reconstruction has instituted a state of law in the country to preserve the life of every citizen of this country. Any legal norm or regulation ordered by the government is aimed at guarding not only the security of the nation, but also peaceful coexistence and the welfare of the people. Therefore, the concern expressed in your letter that the law could in some way infringe the basic values of man, family or society must be cleared of any prejudgment.

The government of national reconstruction, as the people can see, is demostrating that it is trying to make the necessary corrections aimed at creating a just, free and sovereign society as a result of everyone's effort--a society in which man will be the subject and not a simple object in the events of history.

We would like, however, to convey to Your Excellency that any well-intentioned opinion or suggestion aimed at guiding the actions of the government for the good of everyone is and will always be well received, particularly now that the government has begun the current process to obtain the full and efficient participation of all sectors of our people.

SILES ZUAZO DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION, REAGAN

PA201826 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Contenente in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Statement by Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Bolivian National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, to Radio Noticias Del Continente; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] We came to Costa Rica at the invitation of Luis Alberto Monge to evaluate the processes of democratic struggles, especially in nations where authoritiarian regimes exist, also to visit a traditionally democratic nation whose conduct and standards are truly exemplary, especially in the central american region.

I held a cordial meeting with the president and I can add that during my visit with the Costa Rican president I found him in solidarity with the Bolivian people and opposed to the dictatorship.

With reference to Ronald Reagan, let me begin by saying that President Carter's international policy based on human rights was reflected in Bolivia by a total suspension of credits to the Bolivian dictatorship. This is what I would call identification with the Latin American peoples, especially the Bolivians, by the United States. Let us hope that in Mr Reagan's statements he will seek closer relations through democracy and freedom and will continue Mr Carter's policy with regard to relations with democratic countries, especially the observance of human rights. This is what we hope for.

Regarding the relations between European countries and Bolivia, we have noted, through our countrymen exiled for one reason or another and through press statements, that the democratic European powers are in solidarity with the Bolivian people. Moreover, they were willing when we were elected, and following the democratic opening process, to open long-range credit programs at low interest rates as well as investments and technical assistance. This willingness existed, [words indistinct]. There is also a donation of the English mineworkers pending. This donation, amounting to some $30 million, is ready for such a time when the Bolivian people recover their democracy.

A similar situation exists in Venezuela where a $50-million credit for the next Bolivian constitutional government exists [words indistinct]. Therefore, the attitude of European and democratic peoples and governments is in full solidarity with the democratic movement.

There is a determination to defend human rights wherever necessary by means of international agreements. There will be an OAS majority in hington condemning the Bolivian government and there will be solidarity with the people democracy. There will probably be a resolution not only regarding the Bolivian ase but also regarding other countries, where democracy [words indistinct].

A new coup could occur in Bolivia, it would be a change of the guard, but this is not what we want. We want a change toward democracy. Therefore, as a reply to a pseudo-declaration of war saying that they will not allow any activity that may disturb their permanence in power, we have proposed civil resistance, the peaceful shift to democracy. We do not want bloodshed among brothers, we want to avoid by all possible means a civil war in our country. There is a very logical explanation for this. If there is a civil war in Bolivia, something we shall try to avoid by all means, help for the Garcia Meza regime would come from beyond our borders. It would come from Argentina, Chile and Paraguay. This situation would be disastrous for the country. All civil wars and armed conflicts are. We are armed only with a profound democratic conviction that is still [words indistinct] under the national unity government to continue the struggle until we restore freedoms and political rights for Bolivians.

We are in the process of organizing the resistance of all democratic forces, with all democratic political parties and labor organizations. It is a difficult and complex task which is being facilitated because we can say without exaggerating that almost 90 percent of the population is opposed to the government. As I have said previously, slowdowns already have begun at mining centers and production has decreased. This affects [words indistinct] actions such as sabotage and especially people's trends to decrease production and create economic problems for the regime, which is already feeling them.

This will tend to grow, and it is possible that civil disorganization will produce social gains which are now forbidden but which cannot be held back indefinitely. Local or departmental strikes will climax with a national strike that will create a bloodless change and not only a change of guard.

The elections were won by the parties included in the People's Democratic Union. They won by such a wide margin that the two other candidates nominated by organizations such as the historical [words indistinct] led by Paz or National Democratic Action led by General Banzer together did not attain the votes we obtained.

Because of this, the national unity government operates underground inside Bolivia, not abroad. We are not going to create a government-in-exile. The only thing we will do in the underground, outside Bolivia is to [words indistinct]. We are going to return to the country to [words indistinct]. We know there are [words indistinct] and that they will make us disappear if we should appear. This was said by [words indistinct] with the interior minister. It is food for thought for our Latin American colleagues that such a statement has not even been criticized. However, we believe that something will be said about it at the OAS, at least by the delegations of democratic governments such as the ones [words indistinct].

I left Bolivia for two reasons: Because the party ordered me to, in order to avoid personal risks, and also to contact political leaders of democratic parties.

Within this task, as I said at the beginning, we have received expressions of solidarity which I believe will begin to take effect during the next OAS meeting.

The national unity government has undertaken the task of organizing all groups of workers, peasants, middle classes, university students, professionals and progressives within the private sector. It also has a permanent assistance which is not of a material nature or politically partisan.

It meets the demands of the [words indistinct] which has marked a new path which consists of being with Christ, which is the people, and not with Caesar, which is the dictatorship.

We think that this organization meets this need, especially for the purpose of convincing leaders of political or labor organizations. This is why I am optimistic and believe that there will be a change in the near future [words indistinct] preceded by a change in the guard. [words indistinct].

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON DRUG TRAFFICKING

Notes Lechin Statements

PY201559 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez referred today to statements made by former labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo. Colonel Arce said that Lechin knows of the honor of the Bolivian Armed Forces. Therefore, he knows that the armed forces cannot be involved in drug traffic. Arce made these remarks in reference to statements made by former union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo in Lima where he denied any government of national reconstruction links with drug traffic.

Arce accused the extreme left of disseminating rumors and of having said that the military became involved in international drug traffic to obtain economic support for the military coup which overthrew Lidia Gueiler on 17 July 1980. He also said that the armed forces did not spend a penny to move troops or to buy ammunition. He added that the movement was normal and without superfluous expenditures.

Talks of Suing Publications

PY201347 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez announced he will travel to the United States in the next few days to talk to lawyers familiar with drug trafficking about suing the newspapers and magazines which have accused the government of national reconstruction of drug trafficking.

He also said that he will then go to Brazil to submit a formal protest to the executives of a Brazilian magazine for linking the Bolivian president and himself to cocaine traffic. He said: We are going to talk to lawyers and will then submit a protest to the security organizations of the two countries. We are going to ask for proof, and if possible, we are going to sue our accusers.

ARCE GOMEZ REPORTS 'NO POLITICAL PRISONERS'

PY200252 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Colonel Arce Gomez has said that there are now no political prisoners under the Interior Ministry's jurisdiction. There are 47 political detainees entrusted to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration [ICEM] which cannot take them out of the country for lack of air transport to Venezuela, the minister explained. He added that they are now at the ICEM offices, and that when the ICEM takes them out of the country there will not be a single political prisoner left in the whole country.

He concluded his statements by saying that Simon Reyes and Samuel Gallardo will leave the country within the next few hours, traveling to France and Switzerland.

CONGRESS APPROVES RESTORATION OF DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY202140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0403 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Brazilian Congress enacted here today a constitutional amendment which reestablishes the direct election system for the 22 state governors and all senators of the country. The amendment unanimously was approved by the members of the official party and the five parties of the opposition in a joint session of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress on 13 November. As a result of this amendment, Brazilian voters will vote in 1982 to elect governors for the 22 states of the country.

The indirect election of Brazilian governors was established by Institutional Act No 3 of 5 February 1966. In 1966, 1970 and 1974, Brazilian state governors were elected by electoral colleges made up of the members of the legislative assemblies of each state, to whom the delegates of the municipal chambers were added in 1978. Since the official party had a majority in 21 of the 22 electoral colleges, the candidates for governor designated by the president were elected without problem during that time.

The reestablishment of direct elections for governors was carried out within the framework of the political opening process initiated in Brazil on 1 January 1979, after the annulment the day before of the exceptional laws in force in Brazil between 1964 and 1978. That process includes the political amnesty promulgated by President Joao Figueiredo in August 1979 and the party reorganization law of December 1979, which put an end to the biparty system in force in Brazil between 1966 and 1979. The same law established the legal norms for the organization this year of an official party and five others of the opposition.

COMMITTEE REJECTS NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

PY210006 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] By a nine to eight vote, the Mines and Energy Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Brazilian-Argentine cooperation agreement on the development and peaceful use of nuclear energy. The issue was studied by Deputy Joao Faustino, who recommended its approval, but the opinion of Deputy Marcelo Cordeiro, who was against it, prevailed.

REPORT ESTIMATES TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT AT $3 BILLION

PY201358 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] According to an official report circulating among federal authorities and which already has been submitted to international bankers, the Brazilian trade balance deficit for 1980 will amount to $3 billion. Despite the decrease of petroleum imports, the deficit for the month of September already amounts to $2.86 billion and the estimated $3 billion deficit up to the end of the year could be even larger if Brazil does not manage to export $11.3 billion worth of industrialized products, $2.5 billion of coffee and $2.1 billion of soybeans.

The official report mentions the losses during the 1977-79 harvests, the salary readjustments, the excess of public investments and the increase of petroleum prices as the main cause for inflation. Moreover, the report admits that the national economy continues to be "very upset" and that this hinders an economic adjustment since it causes a high import level (especially petroleum) as well as making it difficult to curb inflation. At the same time, it tries to prove that the monetary policy has been maintained under control and points out that the growth of the money supply reached 64 percent, and that the monetary base expansion reached 60 percent.

TURBAY ASKS FOR COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT OF AMNESTY BILL

PA210248 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Jaime Sandoval report]

[Text] The president of the republic, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, this morning sent the following note to the chairman and vice chairman of the First Committee, Ferando Ruiz and Jose Ramirez Castano, respectively:

Being aware of the situation created, with regard to the amnesty bill discussed by that committee on its 18 November session, which was the result of the studies conducted by the subcommittee made up of Jose Ramirez Castano, Daniel Silva, Jaime Pinzon Lopez, Eduardo Russell Benavides and Jairo Ortega Ramirez, in cooperation with the executive branch through the ministers of government, justice and defense, German Zea Hernandez, Celio Andrade Manrique and Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leiva, I deem it opportune to reiterate, through you, to the members of the First Committee the government's firm intent to fulfill the amnesty under the terms of the draft bill prepared by the subcommittee.

I feel that last Tuesday's vote was probably taken in an atmosphere of confusion and surprise. Now, with calm restored and having analyzed the situation more carefully, it may be possible to obtain the required two-thirds majority for approval of the bill which, in the opinion of the government, constitutes a harmonious, solid unit. Any modification of its provisions will certainly affect the purpose of the bill and its judicial-political effects.

The government minister, in his televised statement on Tuesday evening, expressed the moral impossibility of raising to the political level the crimes of kidnapping, extortion, murder, arson, water poisoning and any other such acts of ferocity or cruelty. In addition, I have no doubt there would be an exodus of thousands of national and foreign businessmen who would feel that their lives and property were threatened by such a legal provision. I do not want an amnesty that will represent a short-term threat to all Colombians, but one that is capable of opening the way for democratic participation and economic development for all my fellow countrymen.

By the same token, Minister Zea noted that it is unacceptable to establish, as part of the amnesty, a procedure that will guarantee its benefits to sentenced prisoners and those awaiting trial without first having confirmed the willingness of the groups who are still armed to accept such an amnesty.

The reason for the official polition is logical, and I have already expressed it on several occasions by stating that my interest is to facilitate peace by having the subversive groups return to democratic activities, including those persons in prisons and those still at large. Naturally, in this case, the order of things does change the result, because if those in prison are released before the guerrillas accept the amnesty, guerrilla activity would be increased with the former' participation. If those now fighting first accept the amnesty, the release of those in prison will undoubtedly bolster the peace effort.

The government's position is not hostile against any sector, but an authentic sense of its responsibilities. By mandate of the constitution, the government is responsible for public order and has at its disposal all the necessary elements to determine how far it can go in this delicate matter to facilitate the return of the subversive groups to the democratic process.

I am certain that constitutionally the Government is in an exceptional position to effect the amnesty without destroying the essential values of our nation. As president of the republic, I would be most grateful to you and your fellow committee members if you would support the bill resulting from the agreement between the subcommittee and the executive branch. Your friend and fellow countryman,

[Signed] Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

RIFT REPORTED BETWEEN FARC, ELN GUERRILLAS

PA210357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1129 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 Nov (EFE)--Reliable sources said here today that a deep rift developed Wednesday in the Colombian guerrilla movement after a "war to the death" situation was declared.

The confrontation concerned the top leaders of the Castroite Army of National Liberation (ELN) and the communist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The FARC sent a clandestine message from the mountains to the ELN warning that they are ready to "annihilate them" if necessary and that the war that they have declared on them is based on a deep-rooted desire for revenge.

This hatred surfaced after a series of clashes, some of them armed between the top leaders and ideologists of the two guerrilla groups, in the mountains in northeast Colombia, where the main guerrilla units operate.

One of the sections of the FARC message to the ELN, published in Bogota, says: "We are ready to annihilate you if necessary, because the country's liberation comes over and above personal interests."

The FARC, which admits that it has suffered losses in its operations, accuses the ELN of being an opportunist movement because "we had warned them to stop engaging in revolutionary ventures. We will stop those bloodthirsty vampires from trying to destroy the true revolution.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON 30 NOVEMBER REFERENDUM

Interior Minister's Statement

PY182039 Paris AFP in Spanish 1319 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Nov (AFP)--Interior Minister Gen Manuel Nunez said that the armed forces will have to review its political timetable and think of the future of Uruguay if the forthcoming 30 November referendum on the constitutional reform proposed by the government is negative.

The minister called on the people to vote with complete freedom and with their own minds, with complete freedom and independence from sectors, people and leaders who pretend to influence and manage the people's will and thinking.

The minister also indicated that the three organizers of the Blanco Party political demonstrations who were detained after the confrontations between members of that party and the police last weekend were released by judicial order yesterday.

Defense Minister's Interview

PY192024 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Walter Ravenna has said that if the yes votes win in the November referendum, the new government will not be militarist. He added that if the no votes win, there will be no change in the next 5 years. He emphasized that the new constitution has regulations by which it will be possible for the people to change it at any time.

Asked about the mechanism which will be put into operation if the no votes win, Minister Ravenna said:

[Begin recording] I would regret it because it would mean delaying the solution of a problem which can be solved now. It would be like transferring the problem to another time.

It is very difficult to foresee the future. During the next 5 years, there will be a chance for political parties to organize, for new politicians and new young men to take over the responsibility of the government that emerges. The country needs time to create a new generation of politicians.

Regarding people who will vote no, or are thinking of voting no, there are different groups. Some people have told me personally that they are thinking of voting no because this government is useful. There is security. People can work in peace and educate their children in freedom. Workers do not feel pressures at work or in their ideas. They think that with this new constitution the government will let go of these gains. There are many more people who think like this than is believed. They are thinking of voting no so that things can continue as they are. [end recording]

Electoral Court on Ballots

PY202325 Paris AFP in Spanish 1424 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Montevideo, 20 Nov (AFP)--It was learned today from reliable sources that the electoral court has refused to hand over ballots for the 30 November plebiscite on constitutional reform to the Blanco and Colorado parties. Important sectors of these traditional parties had requested the court to supply 1.5 million "no" ballots for advance distribution to their members.

According to the source, the court rejected the request and decided that the ballots will be made available by the court directly to the citizenry at the voting places. The court's rejection also affected a sector of the Colorado Party which had requested "yes" ballots.

COSTA RICA

FRANCE'S STIRN NOTES 'CUBANIZATION' OF NICARAGUA

PA200431 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] During his 1-hour visit to this country, Olivier Stirn, French secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said democratic nations should block the Cubanization of Nicaragua.

The French official was met at Juan Santamaria International Airport by Acting Foreign Minister Jose Rafael Cordero. The main topic of discussion was Nicaragua. Cordero extended a greeting to the French official on behalf of the Costa Rican people and government.

Stirn said there are between 3,000 and 4,000 Cuban soldiers in Nicaragua. He said many Nicaraguan extremists want alignment with Cuba. The French official said the danger exists that Nicaragua may be guided along Cuban paths. On the other hand, Stirn said a return to a Somoza-type dictatorship in Nicaragua is impossible at this point.

Foreign Minister Cordero said it is a fact that Cubans close to the Nicaraguan Government are trying to influence that country toward Cuba. The foreign minister made this statement in commenting on events in that neighboring country.

The foreign minister added that, internally, Costa Rica does not care whether or not Nicaragua becomes totalitarian. However, he said, groups such as the chambers of commerce want to make President Carazo pay for all the aid the government gave the Sandinist guerrillas.

SPADAFORA TO BE 'WATCHED' ON FUTURE VISITS

PA201930 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has said that Hugo Spadafora will not be able to come in and out of Costa Rica as freely as he has been doing up to now. In the future, his admission will be conditional and he will be watched to know what he is doing, the security minister stated.

The measure will be taken because it is thought Spadafora violated his status as a tourist by saying he is ready to join the Salvadoran guerrillas. Dr Spadafora's remarks are an abuse of our legal system and freedom and they cannot be allowed because he admitted that he is meddling in matters pertaining to Salvadorans, Arguedas le Franc said.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE CHARGES PREPARATIONS FOR COUP UNDERWAY

PA210417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador, today charged that preparations are underway for a new coup in that country. A group of civilians and members of the military recently met in a San Salvador Hotel to analyze the situation in the country and agreed that there was an urgent need to change the government, Napoleon Duarte said.

According to Central American radio stations the member of the junta refused to give the names of the conspirators, but said that a coup at this time would be fatal. The sources recalled that in the past few months the differences between the members of the junta have become sharper and that even members of the ruling clique, such as Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, have hinted at the possibility of a coup.

Other reports mention a growing number of troops in the eastern department of La Union, at a time when guerrilla groups have increased their attacks in San Salvador. Reinforcement troops are arriving in La Union to help the army, following heavy clashes in that region with guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, eyewitnesses have reported.

Meanwhile in San Salvador, workers today continued their efforts to repair the urban telephone lines which were seriously damaged last night by successive dynamite attacks. New clashes were also reported from the town of Armenia, 39 km west of San Salvador, where guerrilas destroyed several military installations.

MILITARY CHIEFS MEET TO DISCUSS INVASION RUMORS

PA210329 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Nov 80 pp 2, 23

[Excerpts] The armed forces high command and all the military commanders in the country held a general meeting yesterday to analyze the country's social, political and military situation.

The meeting was called because Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vicente, has referred to a possible invasion to El Salvador.

The military sources consulted about this and also about the 200 armed men, who supposedly crossed the border of Nicaragua from a place known as El Icacal, near El Tamarindo, La Union Department, said that any attempt to invade El Salvador will be repelled. The same sources denied any invasion of Nicaraguans through the zone of El Icacal had taken place.

There have been other reports of foreigners invading our territory through various parts of the country. This has occurred in isolated areas. For instance, in Poza Seca, along the Torola River, where Nicaraguans, Panamanians and Cubans have been seen transporting arms by horseback.

The Salvadoran authorities have increased vigilance in this sector and also in the coastal sector of the Gulf of Fonseca and in other places where a landing is possible.

GRENADE ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY UNSUCCESSFUL

PA210035 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here tonight that unidentified persons attacked the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador at 1730 (2330 GMT). Local radio stations reported that a man threw a high-powered grenade from a speeding taxi against the north side of the embassy, located in the northeastern part of the capital city.

Apparently, the grenade exploded before hitting its target, seriously injuring the person who threw it. It is not known how badly the person is injured, nor how many other passengers were in the vehicle, because security forces immediately cordonned off the area.

This is the second attack against the U.S. Embassy in less than three months. About two months ago it was attacked with rocket launchers although it is practically a fortress.

PLANNING MINISTER FORESEES NO CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY

PA221958 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1817 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez has said that Ronald Reagan will not change the U.S. policy toward El Salvador. The new president will know how to identify this government's goals, and I think he will continue to give the same support to the Salvadoran government, said the official.

Speaking about the loans for our country, he said that the U.S. credit organizations have moved slowly and that we are about to conclude loan agreements with the World Bank in about 6 weeks for a total of $65 million and with the IDB for $55 million.

Referring to the 1981 national budget, he said it will amount to about 2 billion colones.

FDR LEADER MENJIVAR REVEALS U.S. NAVY OPERATIONS

PA210240 San Salvadro EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rafael Menjivar, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] said somewhere in Central America that U.S. Navy ships are patrolling the Gulf of Fonseca under Salvadoran jurisdiction day and night, from the naval base established in the zone some months ago.

Menjivar reported that constant maneuvers take place in which U.S. Marines are participating, such as unloading of war material for the Salvadoran Army. These maneuvers, Menjivar pointed out, take place in the islands of Meanguera, Zacatillo, Cochiahuita, Meanguerita or Pirigallo, Conejo, Martin Perez, Ilta and Perico in La Union Bay.

According to Menjivar, the marines are directly and actively participating in the repression and killing of Salvadoran patriots, who are struggling to overthrow the governing junta and to set up a people's democratic government.

Menjivar indicated that El Salvador is in an insurrectional period and that currently the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the forces loyal to the junta are even.

In explaining the execution of Col Carlos Alfredo Choto, who was commander of the territorial service, he said that the high Salvadoran Army officer was executed on Sunday night in Monte Fresco District and that this proved the military gains made by the Salvadoran people in their struggle for national liberation.

Further on Menjivar disclosed that great political progress had been made in recent months. In a few months, FDR has managed to obtain positive results in the correlation of forces which earlier had been against the Salvadoran people's interests. Menjivar said that recent surveys in the United States are encouraging to the Salvadoran peopl's movement, because they show that the majority of people in the United States are opposed to direct meddling by the U.S. Government and to U.S. State Department policy.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON SPADAFORA'S REMARKS

PA201854 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 pp 2, 48

[Communique by the presidency's Information Secretariat dated 18 November]

[Text] On Monday in San Jose, Costa Rica, Panamanian Hugo Spadafor, a former [deputy] health minister in his country, announced with much fanfare his intention to interfere in the domestic affairs of El Salvador with an "international brigade" led by him.

Spadafor's threat agin shows international Marxism's intervention in our issues and the weakness of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) which need such help.

The Salvadoran people, who know about their own situation, repudiate the terroist actions taken by the groups belonging to DRU and the FDR and it will similarly respond to the foreign adventurers who dare to set foot on sacred Salvadoran soil.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER: ARMY SUPPORTS LUCAS ON BELIZE

PA202223 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara today said the Guatemalan Army unconditionally supports President Romeo Lucas in his policy on Belize. He added that the government has negotiated the purchase of weapons made in the United States but that it has never requested military support. He commented on the embargo on weapons to Guatemala promoted by the Carter administration, noting this did not affect Guatemala because there are other weapons markets.

General Guevara said there is no specific proof on the alleged presence of foreign forces among the guerrillas. However, he said, there are signs that the Guatemalan guerrila is supported from abroad. He added that the purchase of weapons is justified precisely because these arms are needed to fight the guerrillas. He said.

[Begin recording] We must control the subversion. You know that the guerrillas are engaged in a long-term war of attrition. Therefore, we must be prepared with men and equipment to control the situation so that this will not happen. [end recording]

Moreover, he said country's guerrilla activity has not decreased, although the army has been controlling it.

[Begin recording] [Guevara] It has remained stagnant recently. We have controlled it although, as the president said, we have not dominated it.

[Question] What is the extent of this control?

[Answer] We are keeping the national territory under control. They appear in one place, but have to leave as soon as the security forces arrive. [end recording]

HONDURAS

INDUSTRIALIST REPORTS PLANS FOR COUP D'ETAT

PA210200 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1413 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The threat of a coup d'etat reportedly involving a group of retired military personnal and some politicians was reported in San Pedro Sula by Rafael Pastor Zelaya, president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Zelaya based his charge on the lack of authority of the present provisional government, which has been unable to establish order and which appears to extremists to be weak and timid. The business leader made these statements in reference to the recent occupations of public buildings and Catholic churches and the strikes that have occurred in both the private and public sectors.

We sat down and listened to the small businessmen and after broad discussions and the realization that there is a power vacuum, a lack of authority and a lack of respect for the law, we called for a general strike because that is the only way we can protest the chaos and anarchy in the country, Zelaya said.

Zelaya said the businessmen were informed that a front--he did not give its political affiliation--is planning a coup d'etat because the current president of the republic is unable to establish order in the country. The aim of this front, he added, is to create a self-styled civilian-military centrist government.

For this purpose, a group of retired military personnel and some politicians, who represent the National, Liberal, Revolutionary, Christian Democratic and Innovation and Unity Parties, have been summoned to Tegucigalpa, he added.

Zelaya said this situation causes concern, not only among businessmen, but to all the Honduran people, because it would involve an upheaval worse than the one underway in El Salvador.

Regarding those involved in the coup, he said only that one was named Mario. He gave no surname.

Meanwhile, Col Mario Maldonado Munoz has said that industrialist Zelaya's advanced age is to blame for the alleged coup d'etat. Perhaps the advanced age of Rafael Pastor Zelay, president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce, is the reason for implicating retired Col Mario Maldonado in an attempted coup d'etat or perhaps the aim is to do harm to someone, the officer said yesterday afternoon.

I was exceedingly surprised by this charge, which is attributable to the desire to harm one of the three or four persons who have been mentioned. I do not know who the target is, but I have been included in the group, the former director of the National Agrarian Institute said.

At present Maldonado is a practicing attorney and is handling certain legal documents for his personal friend Mario Leonel Fonseca, who also retired recently from the military.

Mario Leonel Fonseca is the only person who has come to my office with some frequency, although I have been visited by other colleagues, but that rumor does not bother me. Although I believe that the intent is to harm someone, I cannot make head nor tail of this reported coup d'etat, Colonel Maldonado Munoz said.

NICARAGUA

JAIME WHEELOCK ADDRESSES MANAGUA RALLY 19 NOV

PA201628 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2322 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Speech by Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution and member of the Political Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, at mass rally held in the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua--broadcast in progress; live]

[Excerpts] In Leon, Chinandega, Jinotega, Rivas, Chontales, Granada and Masaya, the people have also staged demonstrations like this in support of the government junta, the National Directorate and the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. [applause]

We consider this show of combative support to be a formidable mass repudiation of reactionary provocations and the attempted acts of aggression planned from abroad. Today our people are saying that the people are a single army and that this army is now ready during this mammoth civic demonstration, to support the revolution to the very end. [applause]

We know and all our people know that there is too much confusion in the air. There are many who are confused and who want to confuse others. They are forgetting that our people, led by their vanguard, did not rise up just to overthrow a tyrant and that the weapons of the heroic Nicaraguan people were also taken up to solve a major social crisis, a situation of enormous misery, an economic crisis. It was a social crisis which, following the fall of the Somozist dictatorship, had to be solved by our vanguard with the weapons of the people for the sake of the entire nation. We could not call it quits after the overthrow because we knew that with the overthrow we would attain political liberties, that our people would no longer be oppressed by a murderous and brutal guard, and that all our people could then begin to have hope, participation and respect for their democratic rights. We knew that the toppling of the dictatorship would mark the beginning of true civilian life.

However, what would happen to the misery of the majority? What would happen to the thousands of barefoot and hungry children in the Nicaraguan countryside? What would happen to misery, illiteracy and the undignified standard of living of our working class? What would happen to the brutal and terrible exploitation of workers, peasants, craftsmen and lowly employees? What would happen to the health problems, the child mortality and the astronomical illiteracy rate of our people? What would happen to the foreign debt left by Somozism? And this debt was left not just by Somozism, because it was under the dictatorship that the capital of the privileged classes also grew.

What would happen to our people's political dependency on imperialism? What would happen to the constant acts of aggression against the sovereignty of our country? We were practically living with intervention. We had suffered four intervenions. The dictatorship and the social system were but a creation of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua and so the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] understood from the beginning that it was the vanguard of the sovereign will of our armed people who, following the toppling of the dictatorship, were ready to solve the problem of misery, social problems, the lack of political participation by the workers, the profound economic crisis caused by Somozism and the turncoat bourgeoisie and oligarchy, and the problem of economic and political dependency from imperialism. [applause]

In other words, the Sandinist Front was not and it is not an armed party, contrary to what the foolish Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] leaders are saying. [applause] They are saying that the Sandinist Front is an armed party and that they are a civic-minded party and that since the Sandinist Front has taken over power, the MDN is also entitled to seize power. [indistinct shouts] There is some confusion here that should be completely clarified.

Our people did not shed their blood so that tomorrow a man such as Robelo, or Montalvan, [catcalls] or who knows who else, could take power. The people have fought and the Sandinist Front is in the vanguard of a society which is radically different from Somozist society, a new society [applause] which is democratic and revolutionary. Along with all of you, we are ready to work toward the consolidation of the new nation and not to take a single step back.

This is why, from the international standpoint, we have chosen the path of nonalignment. We have done this because we know that there are international tensions. A war climate which is even threatening our revolution prevails and what best suits a small country--a country rising with dignity, pride and confidence in its independence and in its own forces--is the maintenance of a path of work and unity, a path along which we will in no way appear to be either married to or united with either bloc, but simply working for our fatherland and our people. This does not means that we are adopting a closed or chauvinistic stand, but merely a serious and mature stand which is primarily concerned with our people and our fatherland, but is also on the side of the progressive forces, on the side of our brothers who are fighting in El Salvador, in Guatemala, in Chile [applause], in Uruguay [applause] and who are also fighting in Bolivia to liberate themselves from the military dictatorships. [applause]

We oppose the fascist dictatorships and the policies of apartheid and we will always be on the side of all those who promote the causes of the poor, the oppressed and the humiliated.

Brothers and sisters, on 23 August, the National Directorate outlined to the country its political stand and its economic position and guidelines. We talked then about the need to dedicate ourselves to the national reconstruction.

Therefore, brothers and sisters, once again were affirm the postulates of unity and reconstruction which we set forth on 23 August when--with a beautiful manifestation by our youthful masses--we received our heroic literacy crusaders, who in only 5 months carried out a task so huge that not even 150 years of conservative and liberal governments could carry it out. [applause]

Since 19 July and that 23 August we have not really strayed either as a National Directorate or as a government, from the essence and the postulates that we set down in the national reconstruction program.

Of course, we must point out that a program that is outlined in the midst of the vicissitudes of an uneven war can definitely not be a finished or perfect document and it has been necessary to make some changes. These changes have benefited our people, yet they have elicited criticisms to the effect that we have sidetracked. If indeed we have sidetracked, it has not been the people who have criticized us for it because, in any event, this has been done on behalf of the people's interests. [applause] However, we are not the ones who have sidetracked fundamental things, and we will now discuss the situation that currently worries the National Directorate of our vanguard organization and our people, the situation that currently worries our government.

Specific plans of attack on the Nicaraguan revolution have been intensified and have been plotted more carefully in the past few months. This does not surprise us, for we have experienced years of struggle, years of confrontations and we know how difficult it has been for these people to achieve the dawn of a revolution such as that of 19 July. Wherever there is a true revolution, there must be obstacles set up by sectors who do not agree with the turn of history. We said it earlier: Here we constitute the project of a society, not just any political party.

How did concrete plans for aggression against our revolution begin?

First of all, these plans began with a campaign of slander, with a campaign of lies, denigrating the popular, humanistic, democratic and pluralist nature of this revolution; a campaign that has been spread abroad by agencies that are controlled by the reactionary sectors of imperialism.

What is being said about Nicaragua abroad? There is absolute totalitarianism there. There is a ferocious dictatorship worse than the Somoza's dictatorship there. You only hear talk about communism there. You only hear people speak against God, against the church, against the Virgin, against all Christian values. The wealth of Nicaragua is being taken to socialist countries--to Cuba, to Moscow. All the sugar, all the meat has been given to Fidel as a gift. Jaime Wheelock has given to Fidel Castro the the Los Arocs store, which was taken away from the (Deli) family. The children of Nicaragua are being taken to the Soviet Union and to Cuba by ship and by plane; they are being snatched from their mothers who are still nursing them.

These are the calumnies. And it is no laughing matter because these calumnies are intended to surprise our brothers and sisters; our simple peasant brothers and sisters; working people and the working people of Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and also of the United States.

What are they trying to achieve with all of this? They want to denigrate the example of a revolution which has been able to achieve the miracle which nobody had been able to get yet: to keep the people united, working and turning into reality what used to be a hope, rebuilding the nation with a revolutionary hegemony. That is the difference. Here, there is no fascist dictatorship or militarism and the absurd eclesiastic ideas of the past do not dominate society or keep society united. What keeps society united, however, is no less than revolutionary hegemony. And this is what the imperialists and fascists fear and that is why they want to isolate and denigrate this revolution. And they have begun with these campaigns and these calumnies.

However, there are some here who already feel dislodged from power and who have very few hopes in the face of a combative people, a people who within a few hours could be bearing arms to defend a revolution. These gentlemen join this campaign. And their visits become increasingly frequent to the countries of the area, the countries that are friends to the Nicaraguan revolution, to tell the rulers and politicians of those countries how evil, how perverse the Sandinists are and how filled deceit and deviations they are.

They say nothing about the literacy campaign, only that it was a vulgar indoctrination. They say nothing about the high percentage of economic reactivation.

They say nothing about our people's formidable mass organizations. They say nothing about the political freedom that exists here. They do not mention that the young gentleman of the daily LA PRENSA can publish his childish chronicle in the newspaper he owns, just as he pleases. [applause]

And this is but a single aspect of the international campaign. We must also mention that, simultaneously, there is another directive. This involves the support which military and civilians of countries of the area are giving the Somozists, the genocidal guard. This support has permitted them to accumulate arms, to have some places for training, to have some bridges to come across in order to attack the nation, to prepare for a larger aggression against our revolution.

In the past few weeks, we have noticed an increase of the action being perpetrated by armed Somozist bands being directed by Somoza Portocarrero, the criminal son of the genocidal criminal, and which are also being directed by well-known henchmen of the Somozist guard.

It is no lie that on the day that our government, in a responsible and perfectly reasonable way, advised against MDN's Sandaime rally, a whole string of military operations had been organized. Our government already knew about them. And on that same day, there were four armed incursions, one of which succeeded in seizing the town of Santa Maria, Nueva Segovia Department. Here, we lost roads, we lost resources. And to think that this type of action is going to increase.

Let us consider public statements made by political leaders close to U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. They are a real threat to the Nicaraguan revolution. They say that they will suspend financial aid. U.S. policy toward Nicaragua must be reveiwed and we know that there are sectors close to Reagan that are bitterly antirevolutionary.

We also know that this kind of statement helps to give courage to the fascists of the area, even though the governments of the area may take a prudent stand. But the fascists of the area, military and civilian, gain courage from these antirevolutionary postures that come from the north, threatening our revolution.

We also know that these threats give courage to reactionary sectors of the nation's interior. We have found a similarity and a connection among these plans that come from abroad and which have an increased reactionary political activity inside the nation. It may be coincidence. What do you think? [people shout "no"] Yes or no? [people shout "no"]

So be it. These charges of communism and totalitarianism and that we are taking things out of Nicaragua to other places and that we are selling out to other imperialists come from reactionary sectors of this country which, feeling defenseless in the face of a heroic people, resort, like the traitor Adolfo Diaz did in this time and like Chamorro did when he made the demands, to calling for U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

With a truly antinational language, they are preparing an aggression against our people, our revolution, an aggression against our women and children because it is our children and our children's children who are really going to suffer an aggression from imperialism. [woman in crowd shouts a slogan, which is repeated by the crowd]

This is why they are disparaging a government that is an example of government, of an upward trend, citizen spirit, democratic revolutionary heights, love for its people, pluralism, seriousness and responsibility. That is why they want to denigrate one of the most pluralist and democratic governments in Latin America, where Sandinists meet with men who think differently from them and who have a partisan point of view different from the FSLN's, but who agree on national values, the reconstruction, and their love for our country.

An atmosphere for intervention was and is being prepared, something which all Nicaraguans must be willing to face and willing to fight.

Today's rally and all of the expressions of the mass organizations and the people who are on the Managua streets today are, in fact, a very specific step in the defense of our fatherland. [applause]

That is also why we did not think that the State Council walkout of the entire wing, if you can call it that, of the rightist parties along with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] was a coincidence. We cannot think that it was a coincidence. We cannot think that it was not designed to create a serious problem for our revolution. Notice that right away LA PRENSA editorials said this was a crisis, that this was a schism, much deeper than the first one, that it was practically a political catastrophe.

We were concerned about a conspiracy, a really serious conspiracy that included weapons and men, a conspiracy that seemed to be a central piece in a board. It must be said that these campaigns of slander, that the activities of the Somozist groups, that the hardening of the reactionary civilian-military sectors of the area, that the attitude of such irrational opposition which we are seeing in the State Council, in demonstrations and encouragement the youths to take to the streets to oppose Sandinism and [word indistinct]--all of this is in fact being arranged as a small piece, but a very dangerous one, a conspiracy. Who has been arranging all this? We know it was a higher hand, a higher hand which is capable of placing one piece to the right, another one to the left, and another one in the center, and another one behind--a piece that looks like the effigy which was being moved around here on this stand. It was encouraged by the reactionary sectors of imperialism which are never going to remain calm, knowing that in the center of America, a profound revolution is taking place. [applause]

This is an uncommon conspiracy. In the first place, there was a concubinage of persons who were telling us they were only involved in production, or--as citizens--in civic protests. Yet they were making common cause with Somozism. These are persons of a certain social position, let us say persons with material resources, who are linked to colonels of the genocidal Somozist guards. They held meetings in Honduras with colonels and members of Somoza's genocidal army. They held meetings in Costa Rica with members of the genocidal army, probably with another group, because the guards are somewhat divided. But they were joining the forces of the genocidal army in Honduras, the forces of the genocidal army which are hiding in Costa Rica with elements of the guards that are in Miami. Through family ties with members of our armed forces, they had made some contacts which began supplying them with some weapons and hopes that they could break the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] or the state security. They were even encouraged by a government, or rather by a political party in a Latin American government, or better put, by a political leader who is temporarily holding an important government position. Well, he promised to give them from 500 to 1,000 Fal rifles, which were going to be sent by sea and delivered at the (Ikilio) beach, from where they were going to be picked up for heaven only knows what purposes. They even planned to release the genocidal guards who are in the free zone, probably by landing a plane at Sandino Airport and delivering the weapons to all those genocidals in a lightning military operating designed to create chaos and confusion. Probably, at the same time there would be a division among the EPS and the security forces. This might be accompanied by a political crisis were the State Council would appear to be a crumbling organization, without any functions; that there could be weapons in the area of (Ikilio) and the western area, attacks of the genocidal guard in the northern areas, particularly in Chinandega, Esteli and probably in the Atlantic coast area, problems in the southern area. In other words, an atmosphere of chaos and anarchy was being prepared for the imperialist intervention in Nicaragua. [applause]

We want to ask: Who are those who have broken up the unity and the democratic shelter that was generously created by a revolution that completely seized power and by a revolutionary party--the people's party--which arrived at the national palace with only its arms, rifles, fist and spirit after achieving power? Who are those who have split from us, who speak of liberating the Somozist guard, who speak of using this guard and covering our fatherland with blood?

They are no longer speaking of having 47 instead of 33 members in the State Council. They are no longer speaking of doing this or that instead of nationalizing the banks. They are no longer saying that the government should purchase a ranch that is having its capital assets removed instead of seizing it.

They have not taken the same generous, flexible, careful and mature position that the Sandinist National Liberation Front had. No, they have not taken this stand. They were talking about a plot to kill the nine members of the FSLN National Directorate and to capture and kill the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. This was the laughter of death and crime that was being prepared with this plot.

For this reason, we say that the death of Jorge Salazar was the natural result of a path characterized by the confrontation, the misunderstanding and the deviation from the paths which we have been creating with many difficulties. We are not going to say that we are perfect because no one can boast of perfection when leading such a difficult and complex process in which we have to reconcile peasants with landlords, workers with factory owners, and in which we have to establish brotherhood between the rich and the poor.

Sometimes we are putting our political authority to a test. Sometimes we are putting the authority we have before our people to a test when with grief in our revolutionary hearts we have to tell our brothers and sisters that we know they are living in bad conditions, that maybe their children are sick or unshod, that our country cannot raise the salaries they deserve because our economy cannot bear this. Our economy cannot give sugar to everyone because we are still suffering from the destruction. We are the ones, using our authority, who are putting our popularity to the test.

A foolish member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement was telling me the other day that the movement already had enough support including that of the bootblacks. I told him that he was probably right because we had the support of history and our people who have admitted that we have asked them for sacrifices for a better future and those who ask for sacrifices are not usually persons who get smiles but [words indistinct]. I told him that if we wanted to show them the popularity of Sandinism and the revolution all we had to do is tell the peasants and the workers: All the farms and the factories in this country are yours from now on. Make them produce because you will know how to make them produce with your hands, intelligence and patriotic fervor. [applause]

However, this cannot be the position of a revolutionary leader, who must understand the affairs of the fatherland above and beyond parties and politics, and we can sacrifice our popularity if we somehow cope with today's problems in order to enhance the future and tomorrow's fatherland. [applause]

We would even remove our uniforms and epaulets which were won in a just struggle, take our banners down and step aside if we knew that the revolutionary process could not be stopped, if we knew that there were no enemies and that everything were going down a common path. Perhaps, later on in the future, the Nicaraguan people won't need these youths--these sometimes erratic and mistaken Sandinist leaders. [applause] However, today, as long as we have to defend the fatherland from the imperialist aggressions and from Somozism and as long as we have to defend a revolutionary project in which we will never allow the reactionary bourgeoisie to return to power. These flags, these uniforms and these arms will remain. [applause; crowd shouts "power to the people"]

Our security forces had been following the threads of this conspiracy for some time. The details of the circumstances and the incidents related to this event will be revealed in the next few days.

Regarding this conspiracy which has included an incident which we could call unfortunate--the death of Salazar instead of his arrest--we want to note that Jorge Salazar was not going to be arrested and, therefore, he did not die because he belonged to one class or to the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]. He died because he was plotting against the revolution and because he was involved in violent incidents, in weapons-related matters, and in serious conspiracies. He died just as a peasant who was also [word indistinct], confused and desperate. He died like Dimas, who was a son of the people, because he lifted his hand against the people and the revolution. It was the duty of the revolution and government to fight against Dimas just as Dimas fought against the revolution--by using arms. They were not killed because they belonged to one sector of our society but because they engaged in conspiracy.

There are many sectors here and many members of these sectors and of the private enterprise sector produce and support national reconstruction. Let us say that they do not just sympathize with our banners, but they are united with these banners in the task of our national reconstruction. They are not conspiring and are working peacefully and will continue to work peacefully. The future of the Nicaraguan people will also be the future of those workers who understand the value of changing an attitude, a stand and a role because times change. This is an attitude which we must describe as patriotic, conscientious and exemplary and it must be respected by all the people.

We could even say that some of us--from a personal point of view--feel bad for the Salazar family's situation. The Salazar family is related to many of our companeros. They are related to our family. We are pained by this facet of the problem. We are not vengeful and our people and the world know that we have always been benevolent and generous just like our people have always been. We are not rejoicing over this death, rather, we are saddened by it. If we can draw any conclusion from this unfortunate death, it is that everyone must take the path of concord and peace so that provocations--such as that which occurred today when a group of COSEP members gave another indication of their lack of wisdom and responsibility--be avoided. These COSEP members have begun to say that Salazar is a hero as if a person who sought the weapons and the force of the Somozist guard could be a hero, as if it could be heroic to be in collusion with those who killed Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and our people, as if it could be heroic to turn the weapons against an exemplary process supported by the people. This is not heroism. We could best describe it as a type of bravado that kills the wrong men, a bravado that we would like to uproot from this country forever. [applause]

They even want to make accusations full of insidious suspicions regarding the circumstances of Salazar's death. Now they want to include this death in the international campaign indicating that the revolutionary process and in this case, the FSLN, had him killed because he was an opponent of this revolutionary process.

First, one would have to be stupid and highly irresponsible--demonstrating an irresponsibility that is punishable under the penal code--to come up with these charges. They have lost their calm and tranquil approach. It would seem that they do not deserve to be called members or representatives of COSEP and our revolution wants absolutely nothing to do with them. [applause]

A revolution that is supported by the people and has the power and thousands of weapons does not go around resorting to plots of this sort. We are not the type to resort to such plots. We want to warn that these types of provocations and allusions are made by those who do not represent the private sector. Those engaged in these provocations are adorers of the U.S. Embassy and who bend over backward for imperialism. They have no capital; they are bankrupt and are looking for their passports and their accounts in Miami in order to cause problems for this revolution. [applause]

We have not heard any of these charges from truly conscientious and reasonable sectors. We have not heard these charges from sectors that were very concerned and that have asked us to thoroughly investigate these incidents. We have not heard anything from those sectors which could have even thought that the Sandinists had lost their calm approach. These sectors have trusted the authorities and the investigations. They knew that we have always acted with honestly and these people do represent the private sector.

The COSEP is increasingly becoming a clique of elements who want to cause problems to the revolutionary process and the national unity. They have practically become a clique of politickers who are trying to provoke situations and to lead us to believe that they represent the private sector. However, we want to tell them that we have been in contact with the private sector--the small, medium and large and even the largest businessmen--and we have not been able to find, in any of these talks, such an unwise, rash and irresponsible attitude as that of the COSEP members.

However, let us set this matter aside and conclude, brothers and sisters, so we won't get ourselves too tired. Let us discuss what the FSLN considers to be today's task. We believe that too much force has been demonstrated. We want you to take this strength home and be ready for the call to defend the fatherland. We will experience very difficult days. [applause] We may go through painful days. We must reserve this fervor and this patriotism for our defense, to launch it against those who want to invade our territory, whoever they may be--whether Somozists, local fascists or imperialists. By means of a rifle and a defensive posture toward our sovereignty, this fervor will be launched against all of them. [applause]

We are calling for maturity and understanding. We are also urging those with whom we want to talk to come forth and tell us about the problems which concern them. We also want our people to keep the calm, aplomb and concern which characterize our nation. I know that some of you will not like to demobilize but don't forget we have a war going on. We are fighting to increase production. We have to raise our efficiency. We have to raise our working spirit. We must put aside the problem of the discussions about wage increases. First, we must work so that the country can have more wealth and more production to be distributed.

The first battle that we must wage is the battle for production and, of course, the battle for defense. Let's not forget that the country is not economically well and that it will get worse. We would be liars if we told our people that we have a marvelous balance of payments, that many dollars are coming into our country and that there will be everything in the supermarkets and the stores. No, companeros, this isn't so. We have to be thrifty. We must also understand that we cannot do everything we want to do during the first year. We will do it, but with hard work and over a period of time. The people and Sandinism must be given time to prove that the people united can never be defeated. [applause]

I wish to say more [applause]--that the FSLN is remaining vigilant in order to have the mass organizations strengthened and consolidated. It is remaining vigilant so that the complacent attitude of certain companeros can be changed. It is true that they are hard workers but sometimes you have to work even harder. We have to be more dedicated. We need more unity, work and conscientiousness in our leaders, our organizations and each of the members of our mass organizations. There must be more work, more sacrifice, more conscientiousness and more determination in the members of the FSLN. There is a need for more unity and a need to put aside arrogant attitudes which sometimes upset our people, like some militaristic attitudes observed in our army and in some of our companeros who go around diverting the traffic when certain leaders go by. The people do not like this because our country is not used to having 14 and 15 revolutionary leaders who are constantly moving about in their cars and [word indistinct] and we must be more humble and more austere. We must be with our people and suffer the same sacrifices and the same shortages as our people. [applause]

As leaders we will try as much as we can to use a minimum of security measures during our visits so that we will not become an additional burden on our people. We will even see if we can work picking coffee and cotton so that we can also lessen this burden [applause] because while it is true that we are leaders, we are merely carrying out a task for the people. However, as leaders we must behave like humble workers and honest and simple servants of our people. [applause]

The FSLN will be vigilant to see that the government does not spend too much, that the vehicles are not overly used, and that the resources are not wasted, because the FSLN must keep a vigilant watch over all the state organizations because the FSLN is the people and the conscience of the people. It is the people's leadership and the people themselves. It will also be the guardian angel of our people. [applause]

Production and national defense are the two immediate tasks. Unity is the condition of these two tasks. Maturity, Reflection and calm are the spirit of these tasks and the soul of these conditions.

SANDINIST RALLY, MARCH HELD IN MATAGALPA 19 NOV

PA201450 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Adan Monzon report from Matagalpa]

[Text] A revolution which does not defend itself is not a revolution, read one of the posters displayed by the participants in the rally in support of the Sandinist revolution and government and against the counterrevolutionary and destabilizing actions of the capitalist traitors.

This afternoon the people of Matagalpa filled Ruben Dario Central Park to capacity, coming from the various districts of the city and representing the mass organizations. Later, they marched along the main streets and avenues of the city, chanting their revolutionary slogans. From Jose Benito Escobar Avenue we could see that the rally spread over eight blocks.

FSLN COMMUNIQUE TO SAN ANTONIO MILL WORKERS

PA202244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Communique released by the Departmental Direction Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Chinandega on the San Antonio sugar mill labor problem]

[Text] From: The Departmental Direction Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in Chinandega

To: The San Antonio sugar mill workers

For 3 consecutive days, the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] and the FSLN have tried by all available means to make a sector of the San Antonio sugar mill workers understand that, at this point, when the security of our fatherland and the freedom won by our people are being threatened by imperialism and the traitorous bourgeoisie, their stands are unwittingly playing along with the enemies of our revolution. These enemies are attacking us, and not only in the area of ideological struggle. They are also carrying out armed attacks, in an effort to discredit the FSLN and to destabilize our process because the new society that the Sandinist people's revolution has decided to construct goes against the interests of those who live from the exploitation of man by man.

The situation at the San Antonio sugar mill is clear. It is no secret to the workers that profits are distributed when there are profits. After conducting an audit, the Labor Ministry confirms that during the 1979-1980 period, the company lost 13 million cordobas. Nonetheless, a small group of workers--some of them because they are confused and the others because they are being led by the promanagement Nicaraguan Workers Federation, the only union that has refused to unite with the working class--are letting reaction take advantage of their needs as part of the counterrevolution's projects. For this reason, we point out the following to the workers:

1. The strike was declared illegal today, 19 November, at 0500. This means that the strikers are not entitled to receive any wages for the days they were on strike.

2. All workers concerned with the interests of the working class must return to work tomorrow, 20 November, at 0500.

3. We guarantee the protection of all companeros who return to work and we warn that those who might try to attack conscientious workers will have to settle accounts with the appropriate authorities. Such attacks will not only be considered a violation of the right to work, but also as an act of sabotage against production.

We also warn that the Labor Ministry regards nonattendance at work as a cause for dismissal.

In the certainty that the revolutionary awareness of the working class will be more powerful than the divisionist opportunism of a few, we express our hope that this appeal for a return to work will be heeded.

Let us increase production and crush counterrevolution. Free fatherland or death.

For the FSLN's Departmental Direction Committee,

[Signed] Carlos Zamora, political secretary of the direction committee.

This communique was released on Wednesday, 19 November, at 1900 at the San Antonio sugar mill.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR ATLANTIC COAST IN 1981

PA210340 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Transportation Ministry will invest 120 million cordobas in highway and road construction on the Atlantic coast during the year 1981, according to statements by Minister Paul Atha Ramirez. Minister Atha Ramirez said there are plans also for the construction of a freight railroad line from the southeast in Granada to the west, in Corinto, and a passenger railroad line from Granada to Managua.

Atha Ramirez added that to improve collective transportation since the revolutionary victory, Nicaragua has bought 220 buses for 9 million cordobas from Brazil and there are plans to purchase 500 more.

So far the Transportation Ministry has invested 7 million cordobas to purchase 12 vessels operating in the Atlantic and Pacific areas. The [word indistinct] government donated $2 million and Cuba a 14,000-ton capacity vessel.

YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER GIVES IMPRESSIONS, DEPARTS

PA210405 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Before leaving Nicaragua today to return to his fatherland, the SFRY, Sergej Kraigher said that he was very impressed with the work being carried out in Nicaragua to try to solve the many problems faced by the people who have just ended their war of liberation.

The Yugoslav vice president of the presidency said that here he observed great enthusiasm in the efforts to strengthen the revolution and to improve the living standards of all Nicaraguans.

Regarding the coffee crops that are being replanted in Carazo Department, he augured that they would be overwhelmingly successful.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the Canadian federal government is in Managua to exchange views with Nicaraguan leaders and people's organizations, the Foreign Ministry has reported. They arrived from Costa Rica on 16 November. [Text] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Nov 80 PA]

FAO DELEGATION--An FAO delegation has arrived in Managua. It will determine the most urgent needs of the revolutionary process in order to establish an aid policy that will be implemented at the beginning of next year. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Nov 80 PA]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA

FL202143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] An economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreement was signed in Havana between the governments of Cuba and Libya at the conclusion of the third intergovernmental joint meeting held by the two countries. Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Muhammad Ahmad Al-Manqush, secretary of Libya's People's General Committee for Housing, signed this new cooperation protocol.

The agreement provides for exchanges in the branches of construction, public health, food industry, fisheries, sports and agriculture. Rodriguez told the Radio Reloj reporter that the signing of this agreement is one more demonstration of the close and excellent relations existing between the governments of Cuba and Libya.

ALMEIDA WELCOMES YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER

FL210145 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] At the Jose Marti International Airport, Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, today welcomed Sergej Kraigher, member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the governmental delegation accompanying him. The visitors arrived in Havana enroute to their country after ending a tour of Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Also present at the airport were PCC Central Committee member Lino Carreras, Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and officials of the Foreign Ministry.

During its brief stay in our country the Yugoslav delegation visited the Plaza de al Revolucion accompanied by Juan Almeida and other Cuban officials. The delegation returned to the airport 1 and 1/2 hours after its arrival, and boarded the aircraft which would take them back to Yugoslavia. Yugoslav Ambassador to Cuba Zivojin Jazic also accompanied the delegation during its brief stay in our country.

BRIEFS

GRENADIAN PARTY OFFICIAL--New Jewel Movement Central Committee member Kamau McBarnette, who is also president of the Grenada-Cuba Friendship Association, has held a working meeting with Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples, ICAP. The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. McBarnette told Rodriguez of the association's future plans, among which is a contest on Cuba's history and struggle, whose winner will visit Cuba as a guest of ICAP. Rodriguez in turn reiterated Cuba's solidarity with Grenada and condemned the crimes of the reactionary forces against the people and government of Grenada. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80 FL]

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH PANAMA--The National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC] and the Panamanian Cultural Workers Front have signed an agreement in Panama City to intensify bilateral relations between the two countries and contribute to the struggle of solidarity with other peoples. (Gilma) Noriega, president of the front, and Guido Lopez Gavilan, UNEAC secretary for international relations, signed the agreement. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 20 Nov 80 FL]

SCIENCE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--The Academies of Science of Bulgaria and Cuba have signed a protocol in Sofia for cooperation between the two institutions during 1981-85. The document was signed by the vice presidents of the two academies, Bulgaria's Khristo Daskalov and Cuba's Ismael Clark. It provides for the participation of teachers and students in conferences and seminars organized by Cuba and Bulgaria and for the joint preparation of scientific papers. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 20 Nov 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

HANNA OPENS CONFERENCE ON CUSTOMS LAW ENFORCEMENT

FL201831 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Delegates from 18 countries are today discussing common issues such as smuggling and the illegal trading of drugs and arms. The 2-day Caribbean customs law enforcement conference was opened this morning at the Balmoral Beach Hotel here in New Province.

In opening the conference, the deputy prime minister and minister of finance, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, said the illegal trading of drugs and arms has expanded at a rate which could prove detrimental to the moral, social and economic cultures of the region. The violators, said Mr Hanna, present quite a challenge for customs law enforcement agencies.

[Begin Hanna recording] (?We) here in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, as you are all undoubtedly aware, are acutely conscious of these problems and must continually seek ways and means of combating them. Consequently, it is realized that these seemingly unsurmountable problems can only be effectively resolved through mutual cooperation by all concerned, by an exchange of information, updating of laws and techniques and other means at our disposal. [end recording]

Mr Hanna continued that to take on such matters on an individual basis would have a miniscule impact. Two heads, he reminded, are better than one.

[Begin Hanna recording] We in the Bahamas are vividly aware of the need for a concerted effort such as this conference represents and my government is committed to supporting your efforts in the quest for effective control and regulations. I am happy to say that as a result of increased mutual cooperation among ourselves, our common customs services experienced more positive results in recent times and we hope that our contributing efforts will have a like effect on your respective countries. [end recording]

[That was] Deputy Prime Minister Hanna who is responsible for customs matters. The Bahamian delegation to the sixth conference numbers 20. Delegations from around the Caribbean, the United States, Canada and France are also in attendance.

BARBADOS

BARBADOS TO WITHDRAW HIGH COMMISSIONER TO GRENADA

FL210019 St. George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] A Barbados political movement has described that country's decision to withdraw its nonresident high commissioner to Grenada as hypocritical. The Movement for National Liberation said it views the high commissioner's withdrawal as a poor answer to the charges made by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and called the move as unwarranted and callous, aimed at the people and the revolution.

The (?movement) called on the Barbados prime minister to name the persons he said had approached him seeking support for the overthrow of the Grenada Government. The (?movement) was referring to a recent statement by Adams that certain persons had approached him for assistance to topple the Grenada revolution.

The (?movement) statement went on to ask a number of questions including whether any steps were taken to assure that these people cannot organize their plot from Barbados.